THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9356. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1781.

ARCHIBALD GORDON, Hillman for Archibald Smellie and Son, and their creditors, at the coal-work of Easterhill, in the barony-parish of Glasgow, having deserted on Friday the 10th current, without delivering up his charge, or rendering account and payment of the cash in his hands; and, having since absconded, it is suspected he intends leaving this country with cash belonging to his constituents. It is therefore hoped, that whoever can give information of him, so as he may be apprehended, will convey such information to Richard Smellie, at the said coal-work; and their expences shall be thankfully paid, besides a reasonable reward.

Gordon is a man upwards of fifty, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a Scotch gloomy look, and stoops a little; he has his own dark-brown hair mixed with grey, and brown coat, when he went off.

The following is the EPISTLE from the YEARLY MEETING of the People called QUAKERS, held in London, by adjournment from the 4th of the 6th month 1781, to the 9th of the same inclusive.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meeting of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,

WE have abundant cause thankfully to acknowledge the gracious condescension of the Lord our God, in favouring this large and solemn Assembly with the renewal of his ancient power and goodness; under a sense whereof his high and holy name has been reverently worshipped, and the affairs before us were conducted in much brotherly love and concord, wherein we tenderly salute you, with fervent desires that all in profession with us may sincerely seek to be gathered into, and united together in, the one spirit of the one true living Head of the Church, the Lord Jesus Christ, and may become strengthened and established in him for ever.

The amount of Friends suffering in England and Wales brought in this year, being chiefly for tithes, and those called church-rates, is four thousand and seventy-one pounds; and those from Ireland, one thousand four hundred and forty-seven pounds.

By accounts from the Quarterly Meetings in England, and the epistles from Wales, North Britain, Ireland, Holland, New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, we have information, that love and unity are generally preserved in the churches; to which, in divers parts, considerable additions have been made by convincement. We have also to observe, respecting our brethren on the continent of America, that their sufferings, on account of our peaceable testimony, appears to increase, through the adverse occurrences arising from the continuance of the present unhappy commotions; yet they have gratefully to acknowledge, that through the supermounding goodness of Divine Providence, they have been generally favoured to hold their religious meetings without molestation; and, notwithstanding their numerous losses and various distresses, we find they have so far proceeded in the restoration of their captive Negroes to their just liberty, that the completion of that humane and charitable work appears to be at no great distance.

And, Dear Friends, as occasion calls upon us, from some intimate part of this nation, to revive in your remembrance the following advice in our epistle of the year 1757, we here recommend it to your serious observance.

"It having been weightily under the consideration of this meeting, to discourage all under our profession from that great inconsistency of being concerned in privateers, letters of marque or ships armed in a warlike manner, we think it necessary very earnestly to recommend to all Quarterly and Monthly Meetings, to keep a watchful eye over their members in this important branch of our Christian testimony; and where any inclination towards such practices appears, that timely admonition and suitable counsel be given, in the spirit of love and meekness.

"And, dear Friends, as it hath pleased the Almighty to reveal unto mankind his Son Jesus Christ, the peaceable Saviour, let it be our steady concern to demonstrate to the world that we are his followers, by bringing forth the fruits of the spirit, love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance. And as we are called out of wars and fightings, so let them be as seldom as possible the subjects of our conversation; but let a holy care rest upon us, to abide in that power which gives dominion over the hope and fears that arise from the concerns of an unstable world, and tend, as they are admitted into the mind, to lessen the trust upon that rock which is immoveable."

And being fervently engaged in spirit, that our Christian testimony against wars and fighting may encrease and prevail in the earth, we are constrained to intreat friends every where to keep clear of touching, in any respect, or dealing in, those things which tend to promote the dreadful calamity of war. Lest not the love of gain be put in competition with the welfare and happiness of mankind. Beware lest blood guiltiness be found in the skirts of any. Beware lest the profits accumulated by such means should prove a snare and a curse instead of a blessing. And, in order to take away the reproach brought upon us by the inconsistent conduct of some in profession with us, we earnestly recommend, that such may be laboured with in a spirit of love and tenderness, to convince them of their error.

Being also, that some have not been sufficiently concerned to keep themselves clear of unadvised and imprudent adventures in trade and business, but have unwarrantably sought to support an appearance in the world above their circumstances, to the ruin of themselves and the hurt of others who placed a confidence in them; we think it requisite to renew our advice upon that head, as expressed in our Epistle of 1754, viz.

"We beseech you, Brethren, stand upon your guard against the love of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches; the nature of which is to choke the good seed, and to render men unfruitful. An eager pursuit after the grandeur of this world, a certain token of earthly-mindedness; and those who mind earthly things are represented, by the Apostle Paul, as enemies to the Cross of Christ. The beloved disciple of our Lord also expressly assures us, "that, if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." A resolution to be rich hath destroyed many. "They that will be rich," saith the Apostle, "fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil; which, while some have coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows." This hath been verified in the ruinous consequences of an earthly ambitious spirit, pushing men forward, in the pursuit of greatness, upon hazardous attempts, which have often issued in the fall and ruin of themselves and families, the reproach of the Society, and great loss to others; some of whom, probably, have placed the more confidence in them, for the sake of their profession of self denial; which, had they really practised, would have prevented the fatal effects of their covetous and ambitious undertakings. Wherefore we intreat friends, in their monthly meetings every where, to be properly watchful one over another, and early to caution all against running beyond their depth, and intangling themselves in a greater multiplicity of trade and business than they can extricate themselves from with honour and reputation; and where any shall proceed in opposition to such advice and counsel of their brethren, let them in due time be dealt with, according to former advices of this Meeting."

And, dear friends, in order to the proper discharge of every duty, both to God and man, let an especial regard be constantly had to the "manifestation of the spirit given to every man to profit withal." If we live inattentive to this divine principle, graciously afforded us for our guide, leaning upon our own understandings, pursuing our own wills, and resting in the form and profession which it led our pious predecessors into, without a sincere and fervent concern daily to experience the life and virtue of it in our own hearts, we must find in the time of solemn awakening, that we have only followed after lying vanities, and forsaken our own mercies; and that the things wherein we have placed our delight and trust, will terminate in disappointment, vanity, and vexation of spirit.

What then will avail all the lucrative acquisitions, the flattering connections, and dissipating pleasures of the world, with all its friendships, fashions, and follies, the direct tendency whereof is to draw away the mind, and alienate it from the love and fear of God, and center it at last in his deep displeasure?

Seek day by day for that spiritual bread that perisheth not, that your strength may be frequently renewed, and your souls invigorated to pursue the paths of piety and virtue; and we earnestly entreat you, be diligent in attendance of your meetings, both on first days and other days of the week: for slackness in this respect not only denotes weakness, but increaseth it, indisposeth the mind towards, and enfeebles it for, religious duty. And when you are assembled for the purpose of divine worship, be inwardly and reverently attentive to the great and awful objects of adoration, the omnipresent and all-searching God. Let not your eyes be abroad upon others, and give not way to wandering thoughts. Sit not idle and unconcerned in time of silence, in expectation of instrumental help, but let your minds be singly exercised towards the Lord Jehovah, in whom is everlasting strength. Wait to receive a touch of the live coal from the holy altar, that your offerings may ascend as sweet incense. —"Quicken us," said the Psalmist, "and we will call upon thy name!" And the wise man testified, "the preparation of the heart in man, and the answer of the tongue is from, the Lord."

"And you, dear brethern, whose constant care is not to live unto yourselves, but unto him who died for you: let nothing abate your concern, nor prevail to move you from your stedfastness. Though some fall by one temptation, and some by another, yet be not ye discouraged, but abide in faith and "press earnestly forwards towards the mark, for the high prize of the calling of God, in Jesus Christ;" for amidst all fluctuations, storms, and tempests, the foundation of God standeth sure: Those who keep the word of his patience, shall be kept in the hour of temptation; and he that is faithful unto death, shall inherit a crown of life."

"Now unto him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy; to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion, and power, both now and ever. Amen."

Signed in, on behalf, and by order of our Meeting aforesaid, by

ROBERT DAVIS,
Clerk to the meeting this year.

From the London Papers, Aug. 10.

LONDON.

Return of the Sick and Dead of the following Ships, given at the Grand Hospital at Havannah, date not mentioned, but the dispatches were received per last packet:

	Dead.	Remain Sick.
El San Louis,	103	219
El San Nicolas,	71	58
El Arrogante,	44	93
El San Augustino,	74	56
El F. de Aris,	41	28
——— de Fablo,	62	103
El Gallardo,	44	63
El Guarraro,	21	55
El San Genaro,	47	63
El Velasco,	19	27
El Dragon,	44	68
S. Cecilia,	18	14
Rosario,	12	19
El Jove,	23	11
El Orado,	19	26

By this account it appears, that 642 seamen have died since the last general return received officially, dated January 7. Officers are not included therein; and we may presume, from the number of the sick, that many have died since these dispatches left Havannah, as the disorder was then raging with much rapidity. Don Solano's nephew, who commanded the Rosario frigate, is among the number of the dead.

English and Dutch fleets in the action on the 5th of August, 1781, on the Dogger Bank:

English.	Guns.	Dutch.	Guns.
Fortitude,	74	Prince William,	74
Princess Amelia,	80	Admiral General,	74
Berwick,	74	Admiral Ruiter,	68
Bienfaisant,	64	Holland,	68
Buffalo,	60	Ruid Buickland,	64
Preston,	50	Batavia,	54
Dolphin,	44	Ernst Prince,	54
	446	Admiral Prittin,	54
			510
Artois,	40	Argo,	40
Latona,	38	Amphitrite,	36
Belle Poule,	36	Zephyr,	36
Cleopatra,	32	Madenbrook,	36
	146	Ernstemherd,	36
			184

	Guns.
Dutch line,	510
English,	446
	64 in favour of the Dutch.
Dutch frigates,	184
English,	146
	38 in favour of the Dutch.

The time and manner of commencing hostilities against the Dutch, created a sudden and wonderful change in the opinion of all Europe, respecting the spirit of the British Government. The measure was considered every where as one of the most bold and decisive that could have been taken by any country.

The Dutch have thrown aside their inactivity, and convinced the world, in the engagement with Admiral Parker, that they know how to fight as well as the English. With only the difference of a single ship, the Dutch carried off their convoy, and left the British squadron, consisting of five ships of the line and six frigates, *not in a condition to follow them.*

The London Gazette of last night informs us, that after an engagement of three hours and forty minutes, "*the Dutch bore away with their convoy for the Texel,*" having laid to for a considerable time near the English fleet, without discovering any inclination in it for renewing the action.

Admiral Parker says, "I made an effort to form the line, but found it *impracticable.*" The fact is, the Admiral hung out a flag for forming, but was answered by signals of distress. His Majesty's ships were too much crippled for further service.

Commodore Shirley, in the Leander man of war of 50 guns, who is going to the coast of Africa, is charged with the execution of the expeditions against the Dutch settlements; the transports carry out troops to reinforce the English settlements at Dixcove, Succondee, Commondas, &c.

According to the repeated accounts given us by the ministerial hirelings, that the American army under Washington have, for these four years past, been almost *naked* and nearly *starved*, we may naturally conclude that their *backs* are now become hardened against any inclemency of the weather; and their *bellies* quite callous against the receipt of any food, so that they are more likely to hold out much longer than when they experienced both *cold* and *hunger.*

It is somewhat singular, that as Admiral Rodney had a considerable land force with him when he appeared off Tobago, and that there did not appear any impediment to his landing his troops, he should not have made some attempt to recover the island; and the more so as it does not appear that the French had landed more than 900 men when they made themselves masters of it.

A letter from Cadiz, dated the 8th instant, says, "Don Louis De Cordova would not accept of any command, if the Count Guichen was permitted to be commander in chief.—The Lieutenant General, with a resolution that does honour to himself and his country, plainly told his Majesty, in the presence of twelve selected grandees of state, that sooner than be commanded again by any Frenchman upon earth, he would resign not only his command in the fleet, but all the commissions, &c. his Majesty had honoured him with; and assured him, that several of the most experienced naval officers under him would do the same."

The homeward-bound Leeward Island fleet are insured at 15 per cent. warranted to sail without convoy.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *August* 10.

The Lively frigate is retaken by Admiral Darby's cruizers; as also two brigs, bound from Cork to New York, with provisions.

The Intrepid privateer, Captain Renwick, has sent into Berwick an American brig, of 160 tons, laden with tobacco, sugar, &c.

The St Margretta frigate has taken and sent into Cork Le Juning, from St Domingo to Nantz, with sugar, &c.

The Fly, a drogner at Jamaica, is taken and carried into the Havannah.

The Enterprize privateer, Captain Heighington, of Bristol, is taken by the Franklin American privateer; part of the crew landed in Ireland.

The Happy Return, Webb, of Bristol, was taken as she was proceeding to join convoy at Bluefields, Jamaica, and ransomed for 600 half joes.

Kinsale, 30. Arrived the Prince Alfred privateer of Bristol, from a cruize, and brought in with her Le Libre Navigateur, from Nantz, with cordage, bale goods, &c. the people say they were bound out on discoveries. Also arrived the Thomas and Mary, Anderson, a cartel, from Port L'Orient, where she was detained by an embargo some weeks, until a large fleet sailed from thence, supposed for the East Indies.

Lymington, 8. The two ships which were on shore on the Shingles are got off, and sailed for Cowes; they were the Marsh, late Cook, and the Three Friends, Avery, bound with stores for Canada.

The Greyhound privateer of Bristol, Captain Nelson, was taken the 25th ult. near Belleisle.

The Brothers, Hasleton, from Liverpool to New York, is taken.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Aug.* 11.

St James's, August 11.

Extract of a letter from Mr La Touche, (dated Bassora, the 11th of June, 1781) to Sir Robert Ainslie, his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and by him transmitted to the Earl of Hillsborough, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in his letter, dated the 16th of July; received this day.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that by letters from Madras, dated February the 1st, it appears, that the French squadron, consisting of six ships of the line, and three frigates, which I mentioned to you in my last, instead of entering the Road of Madras, as it was imagined they would, proceeded to Pondicherri. It further appears, that this squadron is in bad repair, and has neither transports nor troops with them, except marines, and consequently could not spare any to Hyder Ally, who has been obliged to raise the siege of Wandewash and Velore, had lost Carangolly, and seemed to be collecting his whole force, in order to try the event of a battle with Sir Eyre Coote. It was expected that Sir Edward Hughes would leave Bombay, with his squadron, in the course of the month of March; and that peace would take place with the Marrattas.

Whitehall, August 10, 1781.

Copy of a leter from Peter Chester, Esq; late Governor of West Florida, to Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Charlestown, July 2, 1781.

My Lord,

I HAD not an opportunity, before I left Pensacola, of writing to your Lordship, to acquaint you of the entire surrender of the province of West Florida to the arms of Spain. The enemy appeared the 9th of March, and, in a few days after, entered the harbour of Pensacola: The whole particulars of the siege I must beg leave to defer till my arrival in England, which I hope will be soon; as I shall embrace the next opportunity of sailing, either in the flag of truce that I came in from Pensacola, which is very leaky, and must be repaired before she can proceed to sea, or in the next packet, which ever is first ready. We were obliged to capitulate the 8th of May; the articles were signed the 9th, (a copy of which I now inclose your Lordship). The capitulation would not have taken place so soon, had it not been from a very fatal accident on the morning of the 8th, by having our principal advanced work blown up by a shell which entered the magazine: Many lives were lost; the few that remained unhurt spiked up the guns, and retreated to the fort. General Campbell, thinking (as I imagine) that the rest of the works were not tenable against such a superior force, with so large a train of artillery, hoisted the white flag, and sent one of his Aid de Camps to the Spanish General to treat upon terms of capitulation, which I hope your Lordship will think are as favourable as could be obtained in our distressed situation. General Campbell, with Captain Deans of the navy, are sent to the Havannah; and Major of Brigade Campbell is ordered to New Orleans. The rest of the prisoners of war are gone for New York, but were first to go to the Havannah for provisions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PETER CHESTER.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION

Between his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, Knight, Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III. Major General of the armies of his Catholic Majesty, Inspector, Intendant and Governor General of the Province of Louisiana, and General of the Expedition, *&c. &c. &c.* his Excellency Peter Chester, Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of West Florida, Chancellor and Vice-admiral of the same, *&c. &c. &c.* and his Excellency Major General John Campbell, Commander of his Majesty's forces in the said Province of West Florida.

ARTICLE I.

ALL the forts and posts now in the possession of the troops of his Britannic Majesty, shall (upon a time agreed upon) be delivered up to the troops of his Catholic Majesty; the British garrisons, including soldiers and seamen, to march out with all the honours of war, arms shouldered, drums beating, colours flying, two field-pieces, with six rounds of ammunition, and the same number of rounds to each soldier, to the distance of five hundred yards from the respective posts, where they will put up their arms, officers only reserving their swords, after which they shall be embarked, as speedily as possible, on board of vessels, provided and sufficiently victualled, at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, to be sent as speedily as possible, and without unnecessary delay, to one of the ports belonging to Great Britain, at the option of Major General Campbell; the men to be under the immediate direction of their own respective officers, and not to serve against Spain or her allies, until an equal number of prisoners belonging to Spain or her allies shall be given by Great Britain in exchange, according to the established custom of equality of rank, or equivalent thereto.

Granted, the port of St Augustine and the island of Jamaica only excepted; and, as to the punctilios of exchange of prisoners, Spaniards shall be preferred to their allies: The transportation of those who shall be sent to the Spanish ports in exchange, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. II. Staff Officers, Commissaries, Store-keepers, and in general all and every person acting with and dependant by their office or employment upon the army, to be included in the preceding article.

Granted.

Art III. There shall be an hospital ship provided, and sufficiently victualled, at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, for the sick and wounded that are in a condition to be removed, to accompany the other troops to the port they shall retire to; and the rest shall be taken care of, and sent with a flag of truce, when recovered to the same place.

Granted, General Campbell leaving Commissaries, Surgeons, and medicines for the relief of the sick, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty; to be afterwards sent away, at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, the same as the rest of the garrison.

Art. IV. Captains and officers of the navy, allowed servants by the establishment of the British navy, to have their servants reserved to them, and to be included in the first article.—Granted.

Art. V. All the private property, baggage, and effects of all and every officer, soldier, or seaman composing the garrisons of the forts or posts included in this capitulation, to be reserved and preserved to them without damage or molestation; and they allowed either to carry it with them on board the transports that shall be provided for them by the first article, or dispose of it as they shall think proper at Pensacola.

Granted, with regard to baggage and equipage, agreeable to the custom of the army.

Art. VI. All papers necessary for the settlement of public accounts in England or elsewhere, shall be allowed.

Granted, after having been examined.

Art. VII. A flag of truce sent some time ago to the Havannah by Captain Deans, then Senior Captain of the navy, on the Pensacola station, shall be sent to the same port that the troops and seamen of this garrison shall retire to, by virtue of the first article.—Granted.

Art. VIII. A commodious vessel shall be provided and sufficiently victualled, at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, for carrying the Governor, his family, property, and effects to Great Britain, or to any of his Britannic Majesty's Governments in North America, as he shall think fit; and that during his stay in the province, he shall remain in the Government House in the town of Pensacola, protected in his person, papers, property, and effects, which shall not be liable to inspection either before or at his departure.

Granted, provided he takes any other house than the Government House, which he solicits.

Art. IX. A commodious vessel shall also be provided and sufficiently victualled, at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, for the carrying of Major General John Campbell, his suite, family, property, and effects to Great Britain, or any of his Britannic Majesty's Governments of North America, as he shall think fit; and that during his stay in the province, he shall be furnished with proper lodgings and accommodations for himself, suite, and family; and that he also shall be protected in his person, papers, property, and effects, which shall not be liable to inspection, either before, or at his departure.—Granted.

Art. X. Commissioners of each nation shall be appointed to take an inventory of all the guns, stores, amunition, provisions, and other effects belonging to his Britannic Majesty, in the several forts, posts, and places to be delivered up to the Commander of the Spanish troops.

Granted.

Art. XI. The naval, military, and staff-officers, whose affairs require their presence in the province, shall be permitted to remain a reasonable time to settle the same.—Granted.

Art. XII. This province shall remain in the possession of his Catholic Majesty, until their Britannic and Catholic Majesties shall determine the fate thereof; and, in the mean time, the civil officers, those of the navy and army, during their stay, merchants, and other inhabitants, shall not in any case be compelled to take up arms against his Britannic Majesty, his allies, or any other power whatsoever; they shall not be molested, on any pretence, in their persons, estates, or effects whatsoever, either by land or sea, by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, or his allies, but shall be protected therein, the same as the natural-born subjects of Spain.

The province shall remain to Spain, and the inhabitants shall be treated agreeable to the capitulation of Batonrouge, with an addition of four months more before they retire.

Art. XIII. The Chief Justice, and other civil officers of Government, who shall not have occasion to stay to settle their affairs, shall also be carried to Great Britain, or to any of his Britannic Majesty's governments in North America, as they shall think fit, with their families, papers, and effects, and which shall not be liable to inspection, in good vessels, to be provided and sufficiently victualled at the expence of his Catholic Majesty.

Flags of truce shall be given them to retire, but at their own expence.

Art. XIV. All officers, civil, naval, and military, as shall remain for the purpose of settling their affairs, any time after vessels shall be provided for carrying them to Great Britain, or elsewhere, as mentioned in the preceding articles, merchants and others by themselves, during their stay; and, in case of their leaving the province, then by attornies to be appointed by them; as also, all absentees, whose affairs now are or shall be put under the management of attornies, shall be preserved in their rights and privileges, and in the peaceable and quiet possession and enjoyment of their estates and effects real and personal, moveable or immoveable, or of any other nature whatsoever; and shall, by themselves or their attornies, sell and dispose thereof at their pleasure, in the same manner as they have heretofore done; and the proceeds thereof to vest in such specie as shall be most convenient and agreeable to them; and therewith to transport themselves and their families to any part of the dominions of his Britannic Majesty, in cartel vessels, at their own expence; the necessary vessels shall be furnished them, and safe conducts to protect them, their families and effects, from the subjects and allies of his Catholic Majesty, the same as if they were the natural-born subjects of Spain.——Granted for one year.

Art. XV. Inhabitants whatsoever shall not be compelled to find the troops of his Catholic Majesty in quarters: All free negroes, mulattoes, and mustees, shall be preserved in their freedom.

The inhabitants shall find lodgings whilst there is a necessity for it, and no longer. Granted with regard to free negroes and mulattoes; provided always, that General Campbell releases a free negroe taken at the Village.

Art. XVI. The free exercise of religion shall be allowed throughout the province as heretofore, without putting the least restraint thereon.

Granted for one year, until the King my master's pleasure is known.

Art. XVII. The negroes who have been hired from their masters, and employed in working on the fortifications during the siege, shall not be taken from their masters on that account, but shall be secured to their owners, the same as the rest of their private property.

Granted.

Art. XVIII. All public books, records and papers, in the respective offices of Government and revenue, shall remain in the custody and charge of the present officers, without being permitted, on any pretence, to be removed, lest they should be lost or mislaid.

All public papers shall be given up to a person whom I shall appoint for their examination; and in case of their being of no use for the government of the province, to be returned to the civil officers.

Art. XIX. Inhabitants, or other persons whomsoever, shall not be troubled or molested, under any pretence, for having borne arms in the defence of the province.—Granted.

Art. XX. Two covered waggons shall be granted to march out with the troops, which are not, upon any account whatever, to be searched.—Granted.

Art. XXI. All the cattle and other provisions whatsoever, taken from the inhabitants of said province, for the use of his Catholic Majesty's forces, shall be paid for in full, according to the customary prices for each respective article in the parts where the same have been taken.

This article useless, as neither cattle nor any thing else have been taken from the inhabitants.

Art. XXII. That the Governor and Commander of the troops in this province shall be permitted to send advice of this capitulation in flags of truce or otherwise, at their option, to the Governor of East Florida, the Commander in Chief in North America, to Jamaica and Great Britain, if they shall think proper so to do.—Granted.

Art. XXIII. All prisoners made by the arms of Spain since the 9th day of March last, shall join the garrisons of the forts and posts to be evacuated, and be on the same footing as stipulated for them in the first article; and all Spanish prisoners who had paroles given them at Pensacola, or who are now in possession of the British troops, to be set at liberty, unless such as shall be accused of, and excepted against, for breach of parole.—Granted.

Art. XXIV. Negroes who have absconded during the siege, from fear or apprehension of danger, to be restored to their owners when found.

Granted, or if found inconvenient, their value shall be given.

Art. XXV. Quarters to be provided for the British troops and seamen, until they can be embarked on board the transports to be furnished for them by the first article.—Granted.

Art. XXVI. The full and entire execution of the present capitulation shall be observed, *bona fide*, and where doubts shall arise, not provided for in the preceding articles, it shall be understood to be the intention of the contracting parties, that they be determined in the manner most conformable to humanity and liberality of sentiment.—Granted.

Fort George, Pensacola, 9th May 1781.

(Signed) PETER CHESTER.
JOHN CAMPBELL, M. G.

Camp of Pensacola, 9th May 1781.

(Signed) Bdo. de Galvez.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Article XXVII. In case any one or more British soldiers or sailors, who are now absent from their respective corps, and wandering in the woods, shall hereafter be taken by the Spanish troops or their allies, they shall be considered the same as if they actually now were a part of the garrison, and as such (in case they shall be taken before the departure of the garrison) shall be suffered to join the British troops; and, if after their departure, they shall be allowed to join the hospital, and be sent to the same port to which the garrison shall retire, along with the sick and wounded, who shall be left behind, agreeable to the stipulation in the third article.

Granted, provided they do not present themselves in quality of deserters.

Art. XXVIII. No encouragement whatever shall be given, nor upon honour any means used, to entice either soldiers or sailors of the British troops to enlist in the service of Spain, or that of their allies.

Granted, but protection shall be afforded to them who present themselves voluntarily.

Signed *Peter Chester,* *J. Campbell.* Signed, *Bdo. de Galvez.*

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, Commandant of Charlestown in South Carolina, to Lord George Germain, dated Charlestown, June 27. 1781.

AFTER the advantage gained by Lord Rawdon, on the 25th of April, over General Green's army, of which your Lordship was informed by my dispatch of the 1st ultimo, the general state of this province rendering it expedient to relinquish the post at Camden, Lord Rawdon therefore quitted that place, after having offered battle to General Green, who, secured in a strong position behind Sawney Creek, could by no efforts be induced from it.

On the corps under Lord Rawdon falling back towards this town, the enemy, by detachments, invested the posts at Mott's-House, Congarees, and Augusta, having previously taken that at Wright's Bluff: These posts, my Lord, had been established for controuling the country, and preserving its communications. Unfortunately, from the superiority of the enemy, and the impossibility of immediate relief, as affairs were then circumstanced, these garrisons were obliged to surrender, though gallantly defended: However, I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the stores in them were but inconsiderable, and the troops have since been exchanged, under a cartel which has lately taken place between my Lord Cornwallis and Major General Greene, for the release of all prisoners of war in the southern district.

Having accomplished these smaller purposes, General Greene combined his force, and laid close siege to Ninety-Six, the most commanding and important of all the posts in the back country, and which was therefore maintained by about three hundred and fifty men, exclusive of militia, and put under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Cruger, an able and zealous officer.

Thus circumstanced was this Province, when a reinforcement of three regiments from Ireland arrived; and as soon as the proper arrangements could be made, Lord Rawdon having under him a corps of near two thousand men, proceeded to the relief of Ninety-Six; an undertaking, from the unfavourableness of the climate at this season, which your Lordship knows, must have been attended with many difficulties, and much fatigue; but which the zeal and exertion of the troops enabled them to surmount.

General Greene, on finding this corps approaching him, took the resolution of attempting to storm the garrison, as an expedient less dangerous and decisive than coming to action with Lord Rawdon. On the morning of the 19th instant, he therefore made the experiment; but, by the gallantry of the troops, was repulsed, having, as was acknowledged by the enemy, at least seventy-five killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. On this occasion, and during the siege, our loss was truly inconsiderable, though at present I am unable to specify to your Lordship the particulars of it.

Thus disappointed in his views, General Greene, the ensuing day, raised the siege, and retired with his army behind the Saluda, to a strong situation, within sixteen miles of Ninety-six, at which post Lord Rawdon arrived on the 21st.

The essential service done by the troops under Colonel Cruger, in this gallant defence of the post, which was closely pressed by the enemy, and the noble spirit with which they repelled the assault of all Green's army, is much too obvious to require any tribute I could pay to such distinguished merit.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour to Lord George Germain, dated Charlestown, July 2. 1781.

SINCE the date of my dispatch of the 27th ultimo, I have been honoured with two letters from Lord Rawdon, who pursued General Greene to the Fords of the Ennoree; but, though near, was unable to come up with him, from the uncommon precipitancy with which the enemy retreated, and their having so much the advance on the march. This circumstance, and the great fatigue of the troops in attempting to counteract it, rendering improbable all hopes of overtaking General Greene's army, so as to affect any thing decisive, Lord Rawdon is returned to Ninety-six; and General Greene having passed the Jyger and Broad Rivers, it would from thence seem, that the object of his march pointed towards Virginia, which I am the rather inclined to believe from the intelligence, to which, however, I do not give the fullest credit, which has reached me, of his being ordered there to join the force now under Generals La Fayette and Wayne.

Admiralty Office, August 11, 1781.

SINCE the publication of the Gazette of Saturday last, a copy of Sir Samuel Hood's letter to Sir George Brydges Rodney, giving an account of his action with the French fleet under the command of Monsr. De Grasse, has been received, of which the following is an extract.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. to Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Knight of the Bath, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, dated Barfleur, at Sea, May 4, 1781.

AT seven, A. M. on Saturday the 28th of last month, his Majesty's ship Amazon being to windward of Point Salines, discovered a very large fleet; and at nine, her signal of it was repeated to me by the Russel, which ship I had just ordered to St Lucia, having 130 sick on board, and she came back again to me.

I immediately made the signal for a general chace to S. E. in order to bring all the ships well up to windward, and at ten, I formed the line a-head at two cables length asunder. On opening Rock Diamond saw nothing of the fleet but from the mast-head, which were then upon a wind to the Southward. Captain Finch, very properly, so soon as he saw his signal repeated, stood back to reconnoitre the fleet: At twelve he returned near enough for me to see his signal for an enemy of superior force; and upon my desiring to know how many ships of the line there were, he answered nineteen. A little before two, Captain Finch came on board, and informed me, that he saw nineteen sail of the line very distinctly, and two others of two decks that he thought were armed *en Flute*; the number of frigates he could not ascertain, as three only were drawn out from the convoy; that the convoy was very numerous, and the whole standing to the northward, which was the situation we saw part of them at sunset from the mast-head, most of them being to the northward of Point Salines.

I sent Capt Finch immediately to tell Rear Adm. Drake I desired to see him; upon his coming on board, I told him I should continue the line a-head, and get to windward as much as I could, by carrying all my plain sail, and be close in with Fort Royal at day-light, as it was uncertain which way the enemy would come; which he was pleased to say was the best I could do. I ordered Captain Finch to windward again to endeavour to get sight of the enemy, and, upon distinctly seeing them, to make certain signals I gave him, that I might know whether

they were upon the Starboard or Larboard tack, or coming from the wind. Juſt after ſunſet I tacked the ſquadron altogether, ſtood to the northward and kept cloſe in with Fort Royal all night.

Saw nothing of the enemy, or Amazon, at day-light; a little before nine the Amazon joined me, the enemy then in ſight coming down between Points Salines and the Diamond Rock; I made the ſignal for a cloſe line, and to prepare for action: At nine the enemy appeared, forming the line of battle: 20 minutes paſt nine the Prince William joined me from Gros Iſlet Bay, and as I ſent for her but the night before, Captain Douglas's exertion muſt have been great, and does him much credit, to be with me ſo ſoon, having the greateſt part of his crew to collect in the night; 27 minutes paſt nine hoiſted our colours, as did the French Admiral and his fleet; at 45 minutes paſt ten made the Shrewſbury's ſignal to alter her courſe to windward, ſhe being the leading ſhip; but ſoon perceived the wind had ſhifted, and that ſhe was as cloſe to the wind as ſhe could lay; at 55 minutes paſt ten tacked the ſquadron all together, the van of the enemy being almoſt a-breaſt of our center, and at eleven began to fire, which I took no notice of; at this time the ſhips in Fort Royal Bay ſlipped their cables, and got under ſail: At 20 minutes paſt eleven, tacked the ſquadron all together, and repeated the ſignal for a cloſe order of battle; at 25 minutes paſt eleven finding the enemy's ſhot to go over us, hoiſted the ſignal for engaging; and, in paſſing our van and the enemy's rear exchanged ſome broadſides; at 40 minutes paſt eleven the enemy tacked; at 45 minutes paſt eleven made the ſignal for the rear to cloſe the center; at 55 minutes paſt eleven, finding it impoſſible to get up to the enemy's fleet, I invited it to come to me, by bringing the ſquadron to, under their top-ſails; at half paſt twelve the French Admiral, in the Bretagne, began to fire at the Barfleur, which was immediately returned, and the action became general, but at too great a diſtance; and, I believe, never was more powder and ſhot thrown away in one day before; but it was with Monſieur de Graſſe the option of diſtance lay. It was not poſſible for me to go nearer; upon which I made the ſignal for the van to fill: the French having filled and drawing a-head; at 2 minutes paſt one, made the Shrewſbury's ſignal (the leading ſhip) to make more ſail, and let the top-gallant ſails; at 34 minutes paſt one repeated the ſignal for a cloſe line of battle; and finding not one in ten of the enemy's ſhot reach us, I ceaſed firing; the enemy did the ſame ſoon after; but their van and our's, being ſomewhat nearer, continued to engage. And though the French Admiral had ten ſail a-ſtern of him, and three others to windward, he did not make a nearer approach. The merchant ſhips, at this time, were hauling in cloſe under the land, attended by two ſhips of two decks, ſuppoſed to be armed *en flute* and two frigates: At 18 minutes paſt three the firing ceaſed between our van and that of the enemy: Made the Shrewſbury's ſignal to make more ſail, in order to get to windward of the enemy: At 45 minutes paſt four ſent Captain Finch to the Shrewſbury, to order Captain Robinſon to keep as near the wind and carry all the ſail he could, ſo as to preſerve the line of battle, and to return back along the line to acquaint every Captain of the ſame. At 57 minutes paſt five the pacquet going to Antigua, which had kept company with the ſquadron, came within hail, to acquaint me, by order of Rear-Admiral Drake, that the Ruſſel was in great diſtreſs, having received ſeveral ſhot between wind and water; that the water was over the platform of the magazine, and gaining upon the pumps; and that three of their guns were diſmounted: At 18 minutes paſt ſix made the Ruſſel's ſignal to come within hail, which was anſwered. The enemy's fleet, conſiſting of 24 ſail of the line, at this time about four miles to windward. At half paſt ſeven Captain Sutherland, of the Ruſſel, came on board, whom I ordered, if he could poſſibly, by exertion, keep the ſhip above water, to proceed to St Euſtatius, or any other port he could make, and acquaint Sir George Rodney of all that paſſed: At 45 minutes paſt nine the Lizard came within hail, to inform me, by the deſire of Captain Sutherland, that he had bore away.

On Monday April the 30th, at day-light, found the van and center of the ſquadron ſeparated at ſome diſtance from the Barfleur and rear, owing to flattering winds and calms in the night, which would not allow us to keep the Barfleur's head the right way, and ſhe went round and round two or three times, while the other ſhips had light airs; and finding the enemy's advanced ſhips ſteering for our van, made all poſſible ſail towards them, and threw out the ſignal for a cloſe line of battle; the enemy's line a good deal extended and ſcattered. At ſeven, the ſquadron under my command being pretty well formed, the enemy's advanced ſhips hauled off. At 56 minutes paſt ſeven, made the ſignal for the rear to cloſe the center, as the enemy ſeemed to ſhew a diſpoſition to attack it. At 35 minutes paſt eight, having very light airs of wind, the ſquadron was thrown nearly into a line abreaſt; made the ſignal for continuing in that form, leſt, by endeavouring to regain the line ahead, it might become extended. At eleven, made the ſignal for a line ahead at two cables length aſunder; the wind backing to the eaſtward favoured my forming in that order, the better to receive the enemy, then about three miles to windward. At 14 minutes paſt eleven, made the ſignal for the rear to cloſe the center. At twelve, falling little wind again, and all the ſhips being thrown into a line abreaſt, made a ſignal for a line abreaſt, to keep the ſquadron as cloſe together as poſſible. At 25 minutes paſt twelve, the wind blowing ſteady at S. E. made the ſignal for a general chace to windward, with a deſign of weathering the enemy, which I ſhould certainly have ſucceeded in had the breeze continued; but the wind dying away at four, I found it impracticable to weather the enemy, and therefore made the ſignal for a line ahead; and having been informed that the Intrepid made ſo much water they could ſcarce keep her free, and that the Centaur was in the ſame ſtate, owing to the number of ſhot between wind and water, and that her lower maſts were very badly wounded, I judged it improper to dare the enemy to battle any longer, and therefore thought it my indiſpenſible duty to bear up, and made the ſignal for it at eight o'clock. At ten, brought to for the ſquadron to cloſe. At 40 minutes paſt ten, made ſail. At five A. M. the 1ſt inſtant, ſaw the enemy's fleet aſtern, about eight or nine miles diſtant. At 26 minutes paſt five, brought to for the Torbay and Paccahunta to come up, which were within reach of the enemy's guns; and the former received a good deal of damage in her maſts and rigging. At 45 minutes paſt ſeven, the enemy ceaſed firing upon the Torbay; ſent the Amazon to tow the Paccahunta up. At eight, made the ſignal for a cloſe line, bearing north and ſouth of each other. At 29 minutes paſt twelve, made the ſignal, and brought to upon the larboard tack, and made the ſignal for the ſtate and condition of the ſquadron; the enemy bearing eaſt, ſtanding to the northward. 33 minutes paſt three, made the ſignal for a cloſe line north and ſouth. At four, the enemy tacked to the ſouthward, and were ſtanding that way at ſunſet. In the evening, though it was almoſt calm, the main-top maſt of the Intrepid fell to pieces over the ſide. At ſeven, made ſail to the northward, it being the opinion of the officers of the ſquadron, acquainted with this country, that it was the only way of getting to windward, as the currents run very ſtrong to leeward to the ſouthward of St Vincent's.

I am very much concerned to acquaint you, that Capt. Nott of his Majeſty's ſhip Centaur, and her firſt Lieutenant, were killed in the action. I put Captain Smith, of the Paccahunta, to command the Centaur, Lieutenant John Davall Burr to command the Paccahunta, and Mr George Bowen to be Lieutenant of the Centaur.

I think it very much my duty to ſay, that the zeal and execution of Rear-Admiral Drake, and Captains, officers and men I had the honour to command were ſuch, that if Monſ. de Graſſe had thought fit to have brought his Majeſty's ſquadron to cloſe action, and it ſhould have pleaſed God to have given him the victory, I truſt he would not have found an eaſy one, great as the ſuperiority of the enemy was againſt us.

Herewith I tranſmit a liſt of the killed and wounded.

Meſſ. Marin and Vaudreuel ſerved under Monſ. de Graſſe, all with their flags at the main-top-maſt head.

LINE OF BATTLE.

The Alfred to lead on the Starboard, and Shrewſbury with her Larboard Tack.

Rear-Admiral Sir SAMUEL HOOD's Diviſion.

Lizard frigate to repeat ſignals.

Rates.	Ships of the line.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
3d	Alfred	Captain Bayne	74	600
—	Belliqueux	—— Brine	64	500
—	Alcide	—— Thompſon	74	600
—	Invincible	—— Hickerton	74	600
—	Monarch	—— Reynolds	74	600
2d	Barfleur	Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. Captain Knight	90	767
3d	Terrible	—— Ferguſon	74	600
—	Princeſſa	Sir Tho. Rich. Bt.	70	560
—	Ajax	Captain Symons	74	550

Rear Admiral DRAKE's Diviſion.

Paccahunta ſloop to repeat ſignals.

—	Reſolution	L.d Robert Manners	74	600
—	Montagne	Captain Houlton	74	600
—	Gibraltar	R. A. Drake, Capt. Knatchbull	80	667
—	Centaur	—— Nott	74	650
—	Ruſſel	—— Sutherland	74	600
—	Prince William	—— Douglas	64	500
—	Torbay	—— Gidoin	74	600
—	Intrepid	—— Motley	64	500
—	Shrewſbury	—— Robinſon	74	600

Given under my hand, on board the Barfleur, off Martinique, the 8th of April, 1781.

SAM. HOOD.

Memorandum. In caſe any line of battle ſhip or ſhips ſhould be away, the ſhip that would have followed the one abſent is to take her place.

Liſt of the killed and wounded in the ſquadron under the command of Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c. in the action with the French fleet, 29th April, 1781.

Ships Names.	Number of men killed.	wounded.	Since dead of their wounds.
Barfleur	—	4	—
Gibraltar	5	16	1
Alfred	—	2	—
Shrewſbury	6	14	—
Centaur	10	26	—
Torbay	1	27	2
Montague	—	4	—
Monarch	—	—	—
Prince William	—	6	—
Terrible	—	—	—
Alcide	1	4	—
Ajax	3	4	—
Intrepid	1	23	—
Ruſſel	6	16	—
Princeſſa	—	3	—
Belliqueux	—	—	—
Reſolution	1	8	4
Invincible	2	4	—
Amazon	—	—	—
Lizard	—	—	—
Paccahunta	—	—	—
Total	36	164	7

OFFICERS.

Centaur. Captain Nott, Firſt Lieutenant James Plowden, killed; Lieutenant of Marines wounded.

Ruſſel. Robert Johnſton, Maſter, killed.

SAM. HOOD.

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 11, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Darby to Mr Stephens, dated at Sea, July 31, 1781.

YOU will be pleaſed to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the day before yeſterday we retook the Lively frigate, as alſo two brigs, the Roſemount and Katherine, bound from Cork to New York, which ſhe had taken the day before, in company with the Corvette L'Hirondelle, which eſcaped us, making uſe of her oars, in the night, when there was little wind. Theſe brigs had parted from the convoy of the Eolus and Pandora. The Lively and Corvette were on their return to France from Cayenne, and had been out 53 days when the former was taken: She carried out a convoy, and ſailed in company with Monſieur de Graſſe; the latter had been upon that ſtation above two years.

The Perſeverance was the ſhip that captured the Lively of 26 guns and 205 men, commanded by the Chevalier du Brignon, after a ſhort action in the night, in which the enemy loſt ſeven men, and had as many wounded.

From the London Papers, Aug. 11,

LONDON

Yeſterday the Earl of Dunmore took leave of his Majeſty at the levee, his Lordſhip being to embark for his government in a few days.

As one grand object of Darby's ſailing is to relieve the garriſon of Gibraltar, we may ſoon expect either of hearing of its relief, or of the combined fleets diſputing our entrance into the Straits or Bay; as it is almoſt certain their new armament is intended as a forlorn hope attack on that great and important garriſon.

General Dalling is expected home by the firſt ſhip of force that arrives from Jamaica. The general is ſuperceded in his government, and the chief command is given to Brigadier-General Campbell.

Major General Vaughan, Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's force in the Weſt Indies, is recalled, and the command is beſtowed upon Major General Matthew, who went over to America with the Guards at the commencement of the diſpute between this country and the colonies, and has but very recently returned from the ſervice in North America.

The action of Admiral Parker with the Dutch has given us a proof, that the ſame national ſpirit exiſts on board the Dutch fleet which did a century ago, and that the daily duties of ſeafaring men qualify them for fighting, though they are not in practice. While we allow the Dutch all the praiſe to which they are entitled, we ought not to forget what is due to the ſuperior merit of our own fleet; for, though we have not made an eaſy conqueſt, and ſtruck a deciſive blow to the Dutch fleet, it is but juſt to acknowledge, that, with an inferior force, we have driven them back to the Texel, prevented their fleet from getting into the Baltic, deprived them, at leaſt for the preſent, from providing themſelves, and perhaps the French and Spaniards, with naval ſtores; and have leſſened their fleet, by deſtroying guns, or two, line-of-battle ſhips.

The gallant Capt. Macartney, who fell ſo nobly in the ſervice of his country, was brother to Lord Macartney, who lately went out to India in quality of Governor of Madras.

The brave Macartney, who commanded the Princeſs Amelia, and was killed in the late action with Dutch fleet, received an eighteen pounder in his breaſt on the ſecond broadſide, as he was ſtanding on the quarter-deck; the body was mangled in a ſhocking manner.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 11.

"There is a report, though I cannot learn upon what authority, that another of the Dutch ſhips is ſunk.

"His Majeſty has expreſſed his higheſt ſatisfaction at the conduct of Admiral Parker, and the gallant behaviour of the ſquadron under his command, during the late engagement with the Dutch, and has directed Lord Sandwich to convey the ſame to the commander and fleet.

"Mr Alderman Hayley, one of the repreſentatives in Parliament for this city, has met with a relapſe, and is now as bad as ever. Should a vacancy happen through his death, the preſent Lord Mayor, Sir Watkin Lewes, ſtands the faireſt chance of ſucceeding him, having, during his Mayoralty, ingratiated himſelf into the eſteem of all parties.

"All talk of a peace is at an end, and *bella, horrida bella!* reigns in every quarter.

"Every letter received from America tends to confirm the general belief, that Congreſs are heartily tired of their war, and of their connection with the French. They ſee they mean nothing more than to enable them to carry on the war, and not to end it; and the general opinion is, that a treaty for a peace with Great Britain would before now have been opened, had the Americans a Britiſh Miniſtry to their liking."

A letter received this day from New York, from a gentleman of diſtinction in the navy, dated the 4th July, bears, that they had been ordered on a ſecret expedition, but were detained on account of the French and General Waſhington bombarding New York.

George Earl of Craufurd and Lindſay, died at Craufurd Lodge on Saturday the 11th current.

Mrs Margaret Graham, wife of the Reverend Mr Straton of Stirling, died there on Friday laſt.

Died on Saturday laſt, Mr David Spence, linen manufacturer at Fountain Bridge.

Monday night, his Majeſty's ſhip Suffolk, of 74 guns, ſailed from Leith Roads for the Nore.

Same night, his Majeſty's armed ſhip Alfred ſailed on a cruize to the northward. She is to bring up ſuch ſhips as are bound to London, and will afterwards proceed with them and the Leith trade for the Thames.

We are informed, that James Edgar, Eſq; Collector of the Cuſtoms at Leith, is appointed Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms, in room of William Nembhorpe, Eſq; who has reſigned; that George Fullerton, Eſq; ſucceeds Mr Edgar; and that George Middleton, Eſq; is appointed Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Leith, in room of Mr Fullerton. Convener James Craig is appointed agent for priſoners, in room of Mr Middleton.

On Saturday laſt, the Lords of Seſſion determined a cauſe of general concern, and which was this:—A perſon had ſteeped green lint in two ponds near the burn of Kirriemuir, in the county of Forfar, from which the fetid water run into the burn, and infected the ſame. An heritor who reſided further down the burn complained of this to the Sheriff, who gave judgment in his favour: Upon which the defender brought the cauſe before the Court of Seſſion; and the Lords found, that he had acted illegally, prohibited him from doing the like in time coming, and found him liable in expences. Thus it is eſtabliſhed, that lint-water cannot be diſcharged into a running ſtream, which is neceſſary for drink to men and cattle.

We hear from Haddington, that, on Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, they had ſeveral very alarming flaſhes of lightning, accompanied immediately by the moſt tremendous peals of thunder, at which time a poor man was ſtruck dead. He has left a wife and numerous family of children.

A letter from an officer on board the Berwick, to his friend in Ediburgh, ſays, "Our ſhip began the engagement, and had three or four Dutch ſhips upon her alone for ſome time, (one of them ſo cloſe, that we could have jumped on board each other,) in conſequence of which, our maſts and rigging were moſt dreadfully wounded, and we were obliged to leave the line, the ſhip being unmanageable; but as ſoon as we got a little repaired, the gallant Commodore again took his ſtation, and continued till the end of the action. The Dutch were much ſuperior, conſiſting of fifteen or ſixteen ſail, eleven of which were large ſhips. They ſeemed very confident of ſucceeding by the lying to of their convoy to ſee the iſſue. Some time after the engagement, they went away with an eaſy ſail for the Texel, and we were not in a condition to follow them. During the engagement, ſeveral of the Dutch ſhips were driven out of the line, and their places ſupplied by large ſhips that were attending the convoy."

The Hannah of Glaſgow, Duncan, from Portſmouth with hoops, arrived at the Cove of Cork on the 2d inſt.

This day, Daniel Mackay, late aſſiſtant porter to the General Poſt Office, was executed in the Grais-market purſuant to ſentence. He was attended to the place of execution by the Rev. Dr Hunter, Profeſſor of Divinity, and one of the miniſters of this city.

We are deſired to mention, that the two ſoldiers drowned at Stirling, as inſerted in Saturday's paper, did not belong to the 25th regiment.

The extraordinary length of this Gazette has obliged us to leave the many articles of intelligence, &c. &c.

SEQUESTRATIONS *by the* COURT *of* SESSION.

Robert Mearns tobacconist in Glasgow.
George and Andrew Potts, tenants in Hyndhope.
James Bogue tenant in Kello.

Edinburgh, 14th Auguſt 1781.

To the OUT PENSIONERS of Chelſea College.

HIS MAJESTY doth hereby direct and require, that all the OUT-PENSIONERS belonging to Chelſea Hoſpital, reſiding in North Britain, (the letter-men, and men at nine pence per day excepted), do perſonally appear at the places, and on the days after mentioned, that it may be known who of them are capable of doing garriſon or other duty.

And it is hereby further notified, That all Penſioners reſiding as aforeſaid, who ſhall not appear at the times and places under ſpecified, will be taken to be dead, or otherwiſe provided for, and will be ſtruck off the books of the Out Penſion of ſaid Hoſpital.

Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Peebles,	At *Edinburgh*, on the 30th and 31ſt of Auguſt, and 1ſt September.
Forfar, Kincardine,	At *Montroſe*, on the 5th and 6th of September.
Aberdeen, Banff,	At *Aberdeen*, on the 10th and 11th of September.
Inverneſs, Elgin, Nairn,	At *Inverneſs*, on the 15th and 17th of September.
Roſs, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithneſs, Orkney,	At *Tain*, on the 20th and 21ſt of September.
Perth, Fife, Kinroſs,	At *Perth*, on the 27th and 28th of September.
Stirling, Clackmannan,	At *Stirling*, on the 1ſt of October.
Dunbarton,	at *Dunbarton*, on the 4th of October.
Argyle, Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, Iſle of Bute, Dumfries,	At *Glaſgow*, on the 6th, 8th, and 9th of October.
Kirkcudbright, Wigton,	At *Dumfries*, the 13th of October.
Berwick, Selkirk, Roxburgh,	At *Kelſo*, on the 16th of October.

Though the Penſioners are hereby ordered to appear in their particular diſtricts, yet if it ſhall be more convenient for any of them to appear in any other diſtrict, they will there be examined the ſame as in their own.

Such Penſioners as are unable to attend from ſickneſs or infirmities, are to get certificates, ſigned by the Miniſter and two elders of the pariſh where they reſide, ſetting forth the reaſons of their non-attendance; which certificates muſt be tranſmitted to one or other of the places of examination, directed to Mr William North, the ſurgeon appointed for the inſpection of the Chelſea Penſioners.

ALEX. MACKAY, Lt. Gen.

A HOUSE TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 22d Auguſt 1781, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The DWELLING-HOUSE and pertinents lately poſſeſſed by the Honourable Mr Baron Maule, lying on the north ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh, near the Netherbow.

The Houſe conſiſts of three floors and garrets, having upon the principal floor a drawing-room, bed-room, and cloſet, and an elegant library 30 feet by 20, and 18 feet high, fitted up with book-caſes. Between the drawing-room and library is a lobby, and in the back-ſtair a convenient water cloſet, with a leaden bath over it. In the attic ſtory, a bed-room of 19 by 20 feet, a neat dreſſing-room, and cloſet off it, and three other bed-rooms. The top-ſtorey conſiſts of a large garret, and a ſmall room off it. In the ground-floor is a dining parlour, with two convenient cellars fitted up with catacombs, a houſe-keeper's room, laundry, a lobby, and other conveniencies. There is a ſuperb kitchen detached from the houſe, to which there is an entrance by a covered paſſage, with a ſcullery, and two ſervants rooms above it. In the Court before the houſe are two ſtables, each having ſtalls for four horſes, and a faddle-room, granary, large hay-loft, and dung-court. Upon the end of the ſtable is a large vaulted cellar, which, beſides a ſufficient ſpace for pipes and hogſheads, is fitted up with about twenty catacombs. There is a water-pipe to the laundry, another to the kitchen, and another for the uſe of the ſtables. The houſe is ſurrounded with an area laid out in graſs with a gravel walk; and at the corner of the area is a convenient houſe of office.——Alſo, to be ſold along with the premiſſes, a Coach-houſe lying in St Mary's wynd, of 19 by 18 feet.

The title-deeds will be ſhown by William Leſlie writer to the ſignet, who is impowered to conclude a private bargain.

The houſe may be ſeen every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, from eleven o'clock forenoon till two o'clock afternoon, until the day of ſale.

For LONDON, THE DILIGENCE,

ANDREW CASSELS Maſter,

Now lying on the Firth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail on the 21ſt curt. with convoy.

This ſhip has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, or at the Croſs, Edinburgh, betwixt twelve and two o'clock; evenings and mornings at his houſe in Leith.

At LONDON for LEITH, THE STAR,

James Ritchie Maſter,

Taking in goods at Hoare's wharf, for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will ſail with the firſt convoy, which will be ſoon.

THE OWNERS of the CHARLOTTE PRIVATEER of Leith, are requeſted to meet within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 22d Auguſt inſt. at twelve o'clock noon, upon matters of conſequence to the Company: When and where

The ſaid PRIVATEER, with all her guns, ſtores, amunition, tackle, apparel, and furniture, conform to inventory, as ſhe lies in the harbour of Aberdeen, will be SOLD by public roupto the higheſt offerer.

Printed copies the inventory will be ſhewn by Mr Alexander Ogilvie, of the Rope-Work, Leith, and Meſſrs Syme and Robertſon, merchants in Aberdeen.

FLAX PREMIUMS.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, *Edinburgh, 15th Auguſt 1781.*

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby advertiſe, That they have prolonged the time for receiving in affidavits from the competitors for the Flax Premiums crop 1780, from the 1ſt inſtant to the 1ſt of October next; after which day the gainers will be determined, and no more affidavits will be admitted.

By order of the Board,
ROB. ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

TEA-DEALERS, &c.

EXCISE OFFICE, *Edinburgh, 13th Auguſt 1781.*

BY an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, it is enacted, That after the 25th of July 1781, No TEA, exceeding the quantity of 6 libs. weight, ſhall, at any time (ſave as herein after mentioned), be removed, or carried from any part of this kingdom, without the bills of mortality, or limits of the chief Office of Exciſe in London, to any place within the ſaid limits; and, if *any tea* ſhall be *found ſo removed or carried, or removing or carrying, whether with or without permit*, (ſave as after mentioned) the ſame, with the package, and veſſels, boats, horſes, cattle, and carriages employed in removing the ſame, ſhall be FORFEITED; and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer of Exciſe: That no Tea, exceeding the quantity of 40 libs. weight (not being in the original cheſts in which the ſame tea was imported into this kingdom by the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *Eaſt Indies*, and then continuing in the ſame ſtate in which it was ſo imported), at any one time, directed to one and the ſame perſon, or perſons, where there are two or more in joint trade or partnerſhip, ſhall be removed or carried from any city, town, pariſh, or place in this kingdom, not being within the limits aforeſaid, to any other place out of the ſaid limits, not within the ſaid city, town, pariſh, or place from which the ſame ſhall be removed or carried; and, if *any tea, exceeding 40 lbs. weight*, at any one time, directed to one and the ſame perſon, or perſons, where there are two or more in joint trade or partnerſhip (and not being in the original cheſts as aforeſaid), ſhall be *found ſo removed or carried, or removing or carrying, whether with or without permit*, the ſame, with the package, veſſels, boats, horſes, cattle, and carriages employed in removing the ſame, ſhall be FORFEITED, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer of Exciſe: But it is provided, that any Dealer in any ſuch city, town, pariſh, or place, may take out two or more permits; and, by virtue thereof, ſend two or more packages of 40 libs. each to the ſame perſon, in the ſame day, ſo as the ſaid packages ſhall not contain more than 40 libs. each, and ſhall be ſent under *different permits, and by different conveyances*.

By this act, it is alſo enacted, That if any Tea exceeding 6 libs. weight ſhall be found carrying or removing from any one part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, unleſs between the hours of *ſeven* in the morning and *five* in the evening, from the 29th of *September* to the 25th of *March* yearly; and between *five* in the morning and *ſeven* in the evening, from the 25th of *March* to the 29th of *September* yearly (except the ſame is removing or carrying by a known common ſtage-coach, waggon, or other ſtage-carriage, which uſually travel out of theſe hours), the ſaid Tea, and the package containing the ſame, whether the ſame be accompanied with or without a permit, and all cattle and carriages made uſe of in the removing or carrying the ſame, ſhall be FORFEITED, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer for the inland duties upon Tea.

It is thereby further enacted, That if any *Goods or Commodities, liable to exciſe or inland duties*, and which by law are required to be removed or ſent away with permit, are not actually removed and ſent away, from and out of the ſtock of the perſon taking out ſuch permit, within the time limited and expreſſed in the reſpective permits for removing and ſending away the ſame; or, in default of ſo ſending away and removing the ſaid goods or commodities, the reſpective permits ſhall not be returned to the officer from whom the ſame were had; then, and in every ſuch caſes, the perſon from and out of whoſe ſtock the ſaid goods or commodities are thereby authoriſed to be removed, ſhall be ſubject to the like forfeitures and penalties as are directed by an act made in the 11th year of the reign of his late Majeſty King George I. And, in caſe the goods or commodities mentioned in ſuch permit ſhall be removed from and out of the reſpective ſtocks of the perſons taking out ſuch permits, within the time expreſſed and limited therein, and the ſame ſhall not, within the time limited and expreſſed in ſuch permit (unleſs prevented by unavoidable accident or neceſſity) be actually delivered and received into the ſtock of the perſons to whom the ſame are mentioned in ſuch permit to be ſent, then, and in every ſuch caſe, all ſuch goods and commodities ſo removed and ſent away as aforeſaid, ſhall be deemed and taken to be goods or commodities removed or removing without permit.

Public NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE, of the ſeveral FORFEITURES impoſed by the before mentioned act, that all perſons concerned may attend to, and avoid the ſame, by duly complying with the law in the various particulars above ſet forth.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

ROUP OF GROWING CORNS.

THE GROWING CORNS upon the Farm of SUMMERSIDE, on the road from Edinburgh to, and within a mile of, Dalkeith, are to be ſold by public roup, upon Tueſday the 21ſt of Auguſt current, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

Robert Sellers at Summerſide will ſhow the grounds.

AS the whole Heritable Subjects that belonged to the deceaſed ROBERT BARCLAY tailor in Edinburgh, are now ſold, all perſons having claims upon ſaid Robert Barclay, or debts affecting his ſubjects,—and alſo claims upon the Company of Robert Barclay and Son tailors in Edinburgh,—are deſired immediately to lodge ſtates of their reſpective debts, and how ſecured, with Thomas Macdonald writer to the ſignet, or William Sprott ſolicitor at law, Edinburgh, ſo that meaſures may be taken for their payment.

SALMON-FISHINGS at STIRLING to LET.

By order of the Magiſtrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Stirling.

UPON Saturday the 1ſt day of September next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within the Council-Chamber of the ſaid burgh, there are to be LET, by way of public roup, for three years after Martinmas next, old ſtyle, that is, for the uſual fiſhing ſeaſons during theſe years,

The whole SALMON FISHINGS upon the Rivers of Forth and Teath, from the ſhore of Stirling to the Kiln-end of Greenock, excepting only the Queen's-haugh boat, and the boat and cruives belonging to Craigforth.

The preſent yearly rent of the premiſſes is only 275 l. 18 s. 8 d. ſterling; and, for the encouragement of bidders, they will be entered at that ſum.

The articles and conditions of ſet may be ſeen at the Town Clerk's Office.

At the ſame time, the LONGRACK and TAYLORTOUN FISHINGS belonging to Allan's Mortification in Stirling (whereof the Town-Council are patrons), will be alſo let for the enſuing three years.

Not to be repeated.

SALMON FISHINGS on the TAY, near Perth.

THAT upon Tueſday the 4th day of September next, there will be expoſed to public roup, within the Tolbooth of Perth, at eleven o'clock forenoon, TACKS or LEASES, for three years from and after the eleventh day of December next, of the whole SALMON FISHINGS belonging to the town and community of Perth, upon the River Tay; to be expoſed in ſix ſeparate tacks, and to be let to any perſons who ſhall be the higheſt offerers, and who ſhall find ſufficient ſecurity for the tack-duties, although ſuch offerers are not burgeſſes of the burch.

The terms and conditions of the leaſes will be ſeen in the hands of the town-clerk of Perth.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, Aug. 8. 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

THERE will be expoſed to public ſale, by auction, on FRIDAY the 17th inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon, within the hall of the Exciſe Office in EDINBURGH, ſeveral parcels of Black and Green Tea, Coffee Berries, Foreign Geneva, Rum, Aquavitæ, and Starch, with the Materials of a number of ſmall Stills.

And on SATURDAY the 18th inſtant, at one o'clock afternoon, within the Exciſe Warehouſe in LEITH, ſeveral parcels of Foreign Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Tea, and Starch; lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer, and before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the Exciſe Warehouſes in Edinburgh and Leith, on the day preceding, and morning of the reſpective days of ſale.

FARM TO LET.

TO be LET at Martinmas next, for ſuch length of tack as can be agreed on,

The LANDS of EASTER and WESTER BALQUHOMRIES, lying in the pariſh of Leſlie and ſhire of Fife. The farm conſiſts of about five hundred acres, near two hundred of which are incloſed with ſtone-dykes, or hedge and ditch; three of the incloſures laid down with graſs ſeeds.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, Colonel Robert Douglas, at Strathendry.

Not to be repeated.

Farms to Let, and a Natural Wood to be Sold,

AT PRIMROSE, or CARRINGTON,

Seven miles ſouth from Edinburgh, and three from Dalkeith.

THE following LANDS to be LET, together or ſeparately, and the entry at Michaelmas firſt, or the ſeparation of the preſent crop 1781, viz.

EDGELAW, poſſeſſed by W. Brodie, containing about acres, at the rent of 65 l. per annum.

The WHITLETT, poſſeſſed by Meſſrs Beigbie and Hunter, containing about 110 acres.

DUNCAN's OLD INCLOSURES, part whereof is poſſeſſed by J. and R. Cockrane, at 63 l. per annum; the remainder is in the proprietor's hands.

The SHIELS of CAPELAW, lately poſſeſſed by Jean Chriſtie, at 40 l. per annum.

The three laſt are moſtly incloſed and divided; the whole are arable, and capable of great improvement, having a colliery in the barony, and plenty of lime in the neighbourhood.

Alſo take notice—That the NATURAL WOOD of that barony is now to be SOLD, which is of conſiderable extent; conſiſts of Oak, Aſh, Birch, &c. thirty years old and upwards, lying juſt by the town along the river ſide, and near good maile roads.

Alexander Tweedie, in Primroſe town, will ſhew the farms and wood; and for further particulars, enquire of Mr Eiſton, in Allan's cloſe, Edinburgh, and Mr Melville, Barnbougle Caſtle.

A FARM in Perthſhire to LET.

TO be LET for ſuch term of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas 1782,

The extenſive FARM of the Parks and Incloſures, &c. of TULLIBARDINE, ſituate four miles ſouth eaſt of the village of Crieff, in the pariſh of Blackfoord, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Miller.

The farm-houſe and offices are in good repair.

Propoſals will be received by Thomas Buſſet, the Duke of Atholl's factor, at Dunkeld.

FARMS TO LET,

In the County of Mid-Lothian.

THE Lands of CANAAN, about one mile ſouth of Edinburgh, moſtly incloſed, and the reſt to be incloſed to the ſatisfaction of a tenant; containing about 80 Engliſh acres; as preſently ſet in tack, and moſtly laid down this year with graſs-ſeeds.

ALSO, The Lands of ORMISTON, near Kirknewton, ten miles weſt, on the Glaſgow Road by Calder; containing about 140 acres, all good arable land, incloſing into parks, and a conſiderable part laid down with graſs-ſeeds.

As one of the houſes of Canaan or Ormiſton, with the parks, gardens, plantings, chaiſe-houſe, and complete office-houſes, going along with the houſes, as preſently let, will be to ſet,

Any perſon inclining to take a leaſe of the whole lands, or any of them, or any of the houſes and parks, &c. going along with them, will pleaſe give in their propoſals to Mr David Forbes writer, Edinburgh; or to Mr James Baillie writer, at the Stamp-Office, Edinburgh; and it may be depended on ſuch offers as are not accepted ſhall be kept ſecret.

FARMS TO LET.

To be LET in leaſe, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday 1782,

THE Eſtate of DARNCHESTER, conſiſting of the farms of Darnchester, Dovecoatmains, and Hawkslaw, lying in the pariſh of Coldſtream and county of Berwick.

Theſe farms conſiſt of 1000 acres, or thereby, lie contiguous, are of a rich ſoil, in a good climate, without any waſte ground, have near and ready acceſs to lime and coal, by the bridge over Tweed at Coldſtream, are within a ſhort diſtance of the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh by Greenlaw to London; and are only two or three miles from the market towns of Dunſe, Coldſtream, and Kello. The whole eſtate is capable of the higheſt improvements, adapted for carrying wheat and all other grains.

The tenant will receive upwards of 400 acres in graſs, whereof 60 of the beſt ſoil, well laid down, and may have the ſtraw of 400 acres from the removing tenants for a ſmall conſideration.

Application may be made to John Cockburn writer in Dunſe, as to further particulars concerning the eſtate, and who will give directions for ſhewing the lands.

Propoſals for taking the whole, or part of the eſtate, may be made to James Rochead, Eſq; of Inverleith, the proprietor, or to John Anderſon writer to the ſignet: And it may be depended on that ſuch as are not accepted of ſhall be kept ſecret.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of George Herſington vintner in *Inverary*, on Friday the 21ſt September next, between the hours of twelve mid-day and one in the afternoon, in the Lots after mentioned,

LOT I.

The LANDS of DRUMFIN, GARTNAGRENOCH, DAILL, and CRAIGLASS, lying in the pariſh of Knapdale.

LOT II.

The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of STRONALBANOCH, BALNAKEIL, and KEILLS; which ſuperiority affords a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT III.

The LANDS of the TWO KIRNANS, KENDOCHLEAN, FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICK, AUCHADAHARLY, DARINERINOCH, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGG:—Alſo, the LANDS of BALIMORE, and Salmon-fiſhing thereto belonging on the water of Add; the LANDS of KILMICHAEL, SUCCOTH, and LETTERNAMOLT, with the SUPERIORITY of the Lands of GLASVAR, BARMULLOCH, and ARILOCSHENOCH, all lying in the pariſh of Kilmichael of Glaſſarie. The ſuperiority and property lands in this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford one qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The lands are of great extent; from their ſituation very capable of improvement; and the Woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of conſiderable value; and the lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of ſubjects ſuperior.

The conditions of ſale and writings will be ſhown by ALLAN MACDOUGALL writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and who are deſirous of further information, may apply.

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either before